[THURSDAY, *August* 22, 1771.] THE [NUMB. 1494.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, ON HUNTER'S-QUAY, ROTTON-ROW.

Aſſize of BREAD, publiſhed 28th of June, 1771.

Flour at 21*ſ.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 oz.
for 4 Coppers. Ditto, of Do. to weigh — 11½
for 2 Do.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7*s.* 6*d.*	Beef per Barrel	48*s.* 0*d.*
Flour ——	20*s.* 0*d.*	Pork	85*s.* 0*d.*
Brown Bread	20*s.* 0*d.*	Salt	2*s.* 0*d.*
Weſt-India Rum	3*s.* 9*d.*	Bohea Tea	4*s.* 9*d.*
New-England ditto	2*s.* 4*d.*	Chocol. per Doz.	18*s.* 0*d.*
Muſcovado Sugar	53*s.* 0*d.*	Bees Wax	1*s.* 9*d.*
Single refin'd ditto	1*s.* 0*d.*	Nut Wood	30*s.* 0*d.*
Molaſſes	1*s.* 11*d.*	Oak ditto	20*s.* 0*d.*

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

☾'s	*Age.*	*High Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H.	M.	*ſets* ☉ H.		Full ☾ Sunday next 2 aforn.
THURSDAY	11	7	after 5	18	before 7		
FRIDAY	12	8	5	19	7		
SATURDAY	13	9	5	21	7		
SUNDAY	○	9	5	22	7		
MONDAY	15	10	5	23	7		
TUESDAY	16	10	5	25	7		
WEDNESDAY	17	11	5	26	7		

Days 13 Hours 24 Min. the 22d.

WHEREAS on Sunday the 4th inſt, a man who called himſelf Robert Williams, came and agreed for lodgings at my houſe, where he (together with his wife, a brother and a ſiſter of hers) ſtayed till Monday the 12th inſtant, when pretending he ſhould return at night, he with the reſt went clandeſtinely off, taking with them, as I ſome time after diſcovered, of my property, 4 ſilver tea ſpoons marked S B 1 large plain gold ring, 1 heart and hand gold ring, 1 gold ring with 12 ſmall garnets ſet round a white mocoa ſtone, 1 black Barcelona handkerchief, of which a ſmall piece is burnt out of one corner, a boy's black beaver hat with white lining and a broad loop; alſo half a guinea, two half dollars, two Engliſh ſhillings and ſome other money not particularly remembered. Williams is a ſmall well looking man, about 30 years of age, born in Wales, has ſhort curl'd brown hair, uſually wore a ſnuff-coloured coat and linen waiſtcoat with work'd green flowers. His wife wore a round furr'd beaver hat, with a gold band round the crown. She, her brother and ſiſter, were all of a remarkably brown complection, had black eyes, and very black long curl'd hair, and from their appearance, and pretending to tell fortunes, are ſuppoſed to be of the people called Gypſies: They had a variety of clothes, and Williams and his wife were ſeen to have plenty of money both gold and ſilver. Any perſon to whom any of the ſaid good may be offered for ſale, or who may otherwiſe diſcover them, are deſired to ſtop them and the perſons who have them in poſſeſſion. Alſo if any of the above deſcribed perſons are ſeen, to ſtop and ſearch them; and if any of the ſaid goods are found in their poſſeſſion, or otherwiſe, and notice is left for me at the Printing-Office on Hunter's-Quay, the favour will be thankfully and properly acknowledged.

93 96 M. BROWN.

WHEREAS Adolph Philipſe did make, and with his hand ſubſcribe a certain writing, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1771, and publiſhed the ſame twelve weeks ſucceſſively in Hugh Gaine's news paper, intitled, "The New-York Gazette, and the Weekly Mercury;" and in John Holt's, intitled, "The New-York Journal, or General Advertiſer;" two of the public news papers of this colony; which ſaid writing was, and is directed by the tenor thereof, *To all perſons intereſted in a certain lot or parcel of land laſt therein mentioned*, and particularly deſcribed, being Lot Number Six, and part of a tract of land granted by letters patent the 19th day of June, 1697, to Adolph Philipſe, deceaſed; and the ſaid Adolph Philipſe, and in and by the ſaid writing did give notice, That Beverley Robinſon, and Moſs Kent, Eſquires, of Dutcheſs County, and Thomas Belden, of Norwalk, in Connecticut, perſons not intereſted in the ſaid lot or parcel of land, were appointed commiſſioners to make partition thereof; and that the ſaid commiſſioners would meet on the 15th day of June now laſt paſt, at the houſe of John Swim, Inn-holder, at Peek's-Kill, to proceed to the partition of the ſame, and did in and by the ſaid writing require all perſons intereſted therein to attend then and there for that purpoſe, by themſelves or their attornies: Now therefore we the ſaid Beverley Robinſon, Moſs Kent, and Thomas Belden, commiſſioners ſo appointed as aforeſaid, do hereby ſignify our ſaid appointment, and give notice, that we will meet at the houſe of Thomas Smith, on the ſaid lot of land ſo to be divided as aforeſaid, on Tueſday the 25th of October next, to proceed on the ſaid partition, and we deſire all perſons concerned to attend accordingly. Given under our hands this 19th day of June, 1771.

BEV. ROBINSON,
MOSS KENT,
THOS. BELDEN.

[The following letter from a gentleman of Virginia, is thought a proper introduction, to the papers lately publiſh'd there concerning the introduction of a Biſhop to that colony; which papers, we propoſe, as mention'd in our laſt, to lay before our readers, in a ſeries of papers.]

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Virginia.

IN Compliance with your requeſt, I will attempt an anſwer to yours, wherein you deſire *an account of the ſituation, eſtabliſhment and general character of the Clergy in Virginia: The Reaſon of the coolneſs of many of the lay gentlemen of the colony, towards them; the riſe and conſequences of the unhappy difference ſome years ago, between them and the general aſſembly; and the reaſon why the preſent aſſembly, by a late vote on their journals, have expreſſed an averſion to the introduction of a Biſhop to that colony.* I am almoſt aſhamed to let you know my ignorance, and how ill qualified I am to give you proper anſwers to theſe queſtions; for tho' a native, and inhabitant, and acquainted with every tranſaction in the time of it, relating to theſe matters—yet I have been ſo entirely inattentive to them, that many particulars have ſlipped my memory, and I ſhall give you a very imperfect account—eſpecially as I am now far from home, can have recourſe to no friend, memorandum or books to aſſiſt my recollection, and muſt altogether depend on my memory alone, poorly furniſhed as it is, for all the intelligence I can give you—which probably will be nothing more than you already know, much more circumſtantially than I do. However to ſhew my willingneſs to oblige you, I will begin, not doubting but my inaccuracies and miſtakes will be excuſed.

Whether there was in Virginia any eſtabliſhment of religion by law, before the reſtoration of K. C. II. I cannot tell; but the Church of England was without doubt the prevailing religion, if not the only one publickly profeſſed, at all times before, from the firſt ſettlement of that colony, which was the laſt that ſubmitted to the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwell.

The firſt act of aſſembly paſſed in Virginia after the Reſtoration, was an act for the eſtabliſhment of religion. The preamble to this act is expreſſed in the following odd manner, —'*and becauſe it is impoſſible to ſerve and honour the King as we ought, unleſs we ſerve God, therefore be it enacted, &c.*' thus making the ſervice and honour of the King, the reaſon of the act for the ſervice of God and eſtabliſhment of religion. This act is form'd altogether upon church of England principles. I think it directs the performance of public divine ſervice according to the Liturgy and common prayer book,—that the miniſters ſhould be ordain'd by biſhops, and inducted into their pariſhes; and I think proviſion was made for their ſupport. I do not remember whether any other act of aſſembly paſſed, relating to the clergy, till a law was made for a general inſpection of all tobacco exported from the colony; when 16 000 pounds of inſpected tobacco in caſks fit for ſhipping, was ordered to be collected and paid annually to every miniſter as his ſalary. Beſides this, they were entitled to ſome other perquiſites, of which marriage fees are the chief. They are alſo paid for funeral ſermons, but whether by law entitled to it or not, I cannot tell, and they are alſo provided with good glebes, in order fit for cropping, and with all convenient houſes kept in good repair. It ſhould be noted, that the payment of the miniſter's ſalary in tobacco, rather than money, was not enacted in favour of the clergy, but rather the contrary—For tho' at the common price, it was deem'd but only a ſufficient ſupport, and therefore if the price ſhould fall very low would not have been ſufficient, yet as tobacco was the ſtaple commodity of the country, it was thought the clergy ought to run the chance of the price, as well as other people. This eſtabliſhment however, as tobacco rather roſe in its price than fell after the inſpection law, was generally a genteel living—Some indeed with large families, and inattention to worldly affairs, very common among the clergy of that country, found it difficult to ſubſiſt on their ſalaries; and ſeldom were able to make the leaſt proviſion for their widows and children; but others who were ſingle men, or had ſmall families, thought thoſe livings very deſirable objects, and therefore many ſuch adventurers from abroad, came among us, merely for the ſake of the living, and got admiſſion into pariſhes where vacancies happened, before thoſe pariſhes had opportunity of ſupplying themſelves with miniſters whoſe characters they were acquainted with. Theſe miniſters, who thus come adventurers among us, find means, thro' the intereſt and recommendation, of great men, and friends in England, to get ordain'd at large, for any place that will receive them; and on their arrival among us are generally very circumſpect in their behaviour, eſpecially when a vacancy happens, and they are admitted on probation. So that they are generally received to fill theſe vacancies, by the choice of the pariſhioners,—or if not, are inducted by the governor, with whom they generally endeavour to eſtabliſh an intereſt; and if a pariſh where a vacancy happens ſuffers it to remain 18 months, the governor, without their conſent may induct one to fill it—And tho' among theſe, many have behaved well, and continued to the end of their lives to give ſatisfaction to their pariſhes; yet many others have behaved in a ſcandalous manner, to the diſgrace of their profeſſion——and yet ſeldom have the pariſhes been able to remove ſuch nuiſances from among them, or to avoid payment of their ſalaries. The rule for ſupplying the clergy from among ourſelves is excellent, and has ſeldom fail'd of the moſt deſirable effects. If a young gentleman has received his education at our college, and chooſes to officiate as a tutor in any part of the country, or propoſe himſelf as a candidate for the miniſtry in any pariſh, (which is generally done in the pariſh where he was born, and his friends reſide) He has a certificate from the maſters of the college, of his qualifications, and good behaviour there; and if he intends to apply for orders, he has a certificate from the principals of the pariſh that deſires him for their miniſter that they will receive him as ſuch, and from the maſters of the college that he is qualified for that office. And it is remarkable that there is hardly an inſtance —I do not recollect one, of a miniſter ordain'd from among us, upon theſe certificates, but what gave entire ſatisfaction to his pariſh, and was exemplary in his ſacred office.

Much the ſame has been the method and ſucceſs, where perſons who tho' they have not received their education at our college, have by long reſidence among us, and proper examination, given ſufficient proof of their good behaviour and learning.

But the number, and miſconduct of thoſe eratics before mentioned, has in the opinion of many ſuperficial obſervers, which perhaps are the majority of any ſociety, brought diſgrace upon the whole order, raiſed ideas to their diſadvantage, as if they were all alike; and occaſioned them to be treated, or at leaſt conſidered, with indifference or diſreſpect, as a uſeleſs order of men, unprofitably burdenſome to civil ſociety. The irregularities of one clergyman, make more noiſe, and engage public notice more than the moſt excellent preaching and exemplary lives of twenty. This evil ſeems to ariſe from the difficulty of calling a miniſter to account, and removing him on miſbehaviour.—The knowledge of this difficulty, on one ſide takes off all reſtraints from a miniſter who only conſiders his pariſh as the means of his temporal ſupport; and leaves him at liberty to indulge his paſſions and appetites; On the other hand, the people behold with diſaffection, a man independent of them, whom they are nevertheleſs obliged to ſupport, and cannot remove however ill he behaves—This, too, frequently occaſions diſobliging behaviour on both ſides, and raiſes a kind of malignant emulation in giving mutual uneaſineſs and diſguſt.

Beſides the ſcandal brought upon the clergy by the behaviour of the libertines before mentioned, that have crept in among them; they receive a great addition from another quarter: there is a ſort of clergymen, tho' introduced in the ſame manner as the former, yet of a different character.—Theſe are men who endeavour to avoid the appearance of any inconſiſtency between their practice and profeſſion; yet being fond of gay company and amuſement, and of flexible eaſy tempers, will ſometimes relax a little from the ſtrict rules of conduct cuſtom has preſcribed to the clergy, and which indeed ſeems to be neceſſary to thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is to teach by example as well as precept. We have among our gentlemen (vulgarly ſo called) a ſet of gay libertines, who conſider laws and religion as neceſſary for the vulgar, but as having no relation to themſelves, who have no law but their own inclinations. Theſe inclinations indeed, at firſt generally lead them only into little excurſions from the paths of religion and duty,—Extravagancies, that have more of humour than miſchief in them, and produce more diverſion than inconveniency. But if theſe ſame inclinations ſhould chance to lead them into actions that are vulgarly called criminal—to the higheſt degree,—yet theſe, when performed by gentlemen of high taſte and humour, aſſume different names—Names that ſtrip them of all their enormity, and every idea that might raiſe horror or diſguſt. Theſe men I ſay, take a vaſt delight in reducing all characters to a level with their own; and if they can ſucceed with a clergyman of a tolerable character, and ſeduce him to intemperance with them, it is a great acquiſition,—they will laugh at and deſpiſe him and his whole order, and all they can ſay, for ever after.—And thus general prejudices have ariſen againſt the clergy, thro' the miſbehaviour of a few particulars. Yet I never knew an inſtance of a clergyman's behaving himſelf in all reſpects ſuitably to his ſacred character, who was not perſonally treated by every one with that deference and reſpect to which he was entitled by his character and office. Nevertheleſs, tho' it be ſuppoſed that the generality of miniſters behave thus ſuitably to their offices, it does not prevent the prejudice againſt the order, ariſing from the miſbehaviour of a few particulars. This prejudice gives a kind of excuſe for that indifference to which people are generally inclined towards an order of men whoſe buſineſs it is to tell them their faults, imbitter their enjoyments, and oppoſe them in deſigns they are determined to purſue. And if they can find the leaſt colour for an excuſe to quiet their own minds for diſregarding theſe men and all they can ſay, however trifling and inſufficient the excuſe, they are ready to admit it

Of equal force to proofs of holy writ.

This indifference and diſregard to religion and the clergy, which I have endeavoured to account for, proceeded to no public indecencies of behaviour, either againſt religion it ſelf, or the clergy in their public adminiſtrations—The people regularly attended divine worſhip at church, and behaved there with propriety; nor did it occaſion any ſchiſm, or diſſention in the church, which was *one*, throughout the colony, except a few of the people called Quakers, who had I believe been among the early ſettlers of the colony, who lived undiſturbed, inoffenſively, and ſociably among the church people. I have not heard of more than three of theſe meeting houſe in the colony, and their congregations were ſmall. Thus matters continued 'till between 20 or 30 years ago, when many people came from Pennſylvania, and New-Jerſey, alſo from Scotland and Ireland and ſettled in the back parts of the colony—moſt of theſe people called themſelves *Scots*

Irish: and being presbyterians by education, they were often visited by ministers of their own persuasion from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c. at last it was agreed by the synods of some of those presbyterian, or congregational societies, not only to settle ministers among them, but one or more in the old settlements in the country, where church of England ministers were already established; several of the people in those parts having heard and approved the ministers sent from the eastern governments, who on their visits to the Scots Irish, used sometimes to travel through and preach in the more populous parts of the country—The settlement of dissenting ministers among the Scots Irish, who were chiefly dissenters, made no sort of disturbance; but there was a little stir on the settlement of a dissenting minister in the lower parts of the country, where church of England ministers were settled, and whose congregations must absent themselves from their parish churches, in order to make a congregation at the dissenting meeting house. Both the mode of preaching, and the doctrine was different from that the people had been used to. The sermons were calculated to raise and inflame the passions, they were delivered with greater earnestness, in a more authoritative, and yet affectionate familiar manner, than the people had ever heard before, and they were proportionably, more affected. The doctrines too, were such as had a tendency to persuade them that their parish ministers were deficient in their duty, and had not taught and instructed them properly.

In consequence of these proceedings, multitudes throng'd to hear these new preachers, and the neighbouring parish churches were in a manner deserted. The preachers were accused of a design to subvert the establish'd church, and plant themselves upon its ruins; the better sort of people, all over the country, began to be seriously alarm'd; and I remember to have heard governor Gooch, who was a very pious good man, in his charge to the grand jury, recommend an inquiry into the conduct of these *intruders—who disturbed the peace and harmony of parishes, neighbourhoods and families, and as it was reported, traduced and vilified the clergy and church of England, and taught that salvation was not to be obtained therein.* These, to the best of my remembrance were his very words, nor were they without a good effect, for tho' nothing was done in the matter, by the grand jury, yet more caution was used afterwards, both by the people and the preachers, to avoid giving offence; a more circumspect conduct was recommended by the synod, and a minister sent for that place, of an approved character and discretion. He recommended to his hearers, an orderly behaviour towards their parish ministers, avoided doctrines that might cause dissentions or give offence, and using no dishonest arts to obtain followers, fairly left his hearers to their choice. All disturbances presently ceased, peace and harmony in neighbourhoods and families return'd, and people were left to deliberate coolly, whether they would go to church or meeting. But he being a man of great piety, learning and eloquence, of a most agreeable temper, behaviour and conversation, and uncommonly eminent in virtues and amiable qualities, his personal character attracted a large congregation. To avoid giving offence, it was thought best to apply to the governor, council and general court, to lay their designs and pretensions before them, and proceed with their approbation, in erecting meeting houses and establishing rules and officers in their religious societies. Accordingly application was made by the minister (the late Mr. Davies, afterwards president of New Jersey college) and his congregation—all they ask'd was presently granted, and those societies still subsist, but I have not heard that the number of meeting houses or of the people belonging to them, have increased since that time.

[To be continued.]

By the Hopewell, Capt. Smith, who arrived here Wednesday Night se'nnight, in eight Weeks and two Days from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

PARIS, *June* 1.

THE new Code of laws has at length appeared. It consists of 40 quarto pages, and is intended for simplifying every legal process, and lessening the expence.

Versailles, June 5. The dearness of corn has reduced Franche Comte to a deplorable situation. The King has ordered 50 000 Livres to be distributed among the poor of the different communities. The incumbents of the different parishes have seconded his majesty, and distributed alms.

Constantinople, April 3. The Turkish vessels, which sailed from the Dardanelles, to the number of fifteen, in order to burn the magazines formed by the Russians in the Isle of Ipsera, met with the enemy, and were beaten by them. We know not any other particulars of this event, excepting that a Dulcignote Chebeck which sailed from the port of Smyrna, and had given so much interruption to navigators, partook of this defeat. This chebeck, with three other Turkish vessels, fled to the Isle of Scio, whither it was pursued to within cannon shot of that city by the Russians, who demanded that the chebeck should be delivered up to them as a pirate. On a refusal the Russians bombarded the town, part of which was destroyed, so that the governor, to save the rest, obliged the Dulcignote to retire: he thus fell into the hands of the Russians.

Leghorn, May 14. We learn from Calabria, that they have apprehended a robber called Bruno Grillo, who had rendered himself formidable by the many assassinations which he had committed for these twelve years past. He had made himself, in a deep forrest, a subterraneous retreat, which would never have been discovered, had he not been betrayed by the man who carried him provisions, and who was the only human Being with whom he held any commerce. This villain has confessed, that he has committed sixty-three murders.

LONDON,

June 10. We are assured by a gentleman, just arrived from Paris, that though he saw nothing there of the disturbances so frequently mentioned in the papers, yet it is certain the Court are so apprehensive of a riot, that an edict has been published, by which the people are forbidden, under pain of the severest punishment, to be seen talking, to the number of half a dozen at a time in the streets.

Forty two Counsellors of the Chatelet of Paris received letters de Cachet the 27th ult. and were banished to different places.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated May 28.

"The ministers of the war and marine departments have just presented to the Council their respective projects for augmenting the pay of the officers, soldiers, and seamen, which have received the approbation of the Council, inasmuch as the whole tends to the encouragement of the military in every respect; but as the question is, how to fix a fund to supply this augmentation, the business was postponed till further orders, all the funds being already anticipated.

"The next day, the Duke de la Vrillier laid before the Council several letters from the intendants of the different provinces, informing the Court, that in all the towns, communities and parishes, there had been meetings of the inhabitants, to which their magistrates had not been invited, and that they had agreed and resolved, that as all the King's edicts and declarations for collecting the land tax, the tax for the maintenance of the Gendarmes, the poll tax, the twentieth penny, &c. had been registered by the Parliament, now that his Majesty had abolished that body, the receipt of these taxes ought to cease, as the cause that gave force and credit had ceased; in consequence the receivers of these taxes can no longer levy them, and had recourse to the intendants for a supply of *porteurs de contraintes* * soldiers, dragoons, &c. &c. which these intendants refused to grant without express orders from the Court, which is greatly embarrassed at this increase of troubles. This is the most fatal and decisive blow that could be struck to open the King's eyes, and let him see the wicked proceedings of the Chancellor; for if the people persist in refusing to pay, the king's troops will not be sufficient to quarter one soldier only on each refractory individual, to distrain, or in-garrison. Moreover, where must the money come from for payment if every landholder and every private person, refuse, to pay?

"This is our present situation, and nobody will venture to accept of the Premiership, nor of the place of Comptroller general which the Abbe de Terray still keeps against his will."

* *Bearers of compulsory Orders. That is a Soldier quartered upon any man who refuses payment of the tax, till it is paid.*

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"We are at present in such confusion at this capital, and indeed over all the kingdom, that the ministers of state are taking every precaution to prevent a civil war: gentlemen and ecclesiastics are sent to the Bastile by dozens; the new parliament dare not transact any business for fear of being arraigned by the old parliament; princes of the blood, and the greatest part of the nobility, as an unlawful assembly; several of them having been already threatened to be hanged up at their own doors. The country people from different provinces are so numerous in this city, that the judge of policy endeavoured to clear it of them, but to no purpose, because they can find no bread nor money in the country; in short, if proper measures are not speedily adopted, this country will be one of the most miserable in the world. Happy then that nation, whose liberties are preserved sacred and inviolable! there can be nothing else wanting to make every thing lovely, and to flourish in it; their trade must be extensive; their manufactures numerous; the people easy, contented, rich, brave; the governors happy, in governing reasonable creatures in a reasonable manner, and commanding what principle teaches to be fit and right. England is the nation where these effects are best understood, and most likely to be expected; and there they may learn to commiserate and pity almost all the world besides!"

His Majesty was very near being killed at the foot of Westminster bridge, on his return from the review on Thursday, by one of his footmen, who rode foremost, striking a horse in a coach that stood in the way, on the head, which made the beast back with the carriage, by which means it broke through the pannels of his Majesty's chaise, and very much frightened him, tho' he escaped unhurt.

The last advices from Paris say, that the French King is afraid to enter that city. He spends his time entirely between Versailles and Marli, and permits his Chancellor to perform all public business. Not a night passes but treasonable papers are found pasted up in the public squares. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the police. On the 28th ult. a paper was stuck upon one of the gates of the church of Notre Dame, which concluded with these words,—"*Oh! for another Ravillac!*"

A new treaty is now on foot between the Courts of Versailles and Turin, and nearly concluded, which, it is said, is in direct opposition to the treaties between the Sardinian and British Courts.

Saturday Morning, at four o'clock, died George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Viscount Sunbury, Secretary of State for the Northern department, Ranger and Warden of Salcey Forest and Bushy Park, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Northamptonshire, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, Knight of the Garter, a Governor of the Charter House, and Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces.—His Lordship was born Oct. 5, 1716.

Last night died at his house near Hanover-Square, after a tedious and painful illness, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation, the Bishop of St. Davids in 1744, and translated to the See of Durham in 1752, in both which Dioceses his name will be long remembered with honour and regret, by laity as well as clergy.

June 14. Yesterday the Earl of Suffolk had a levee for the first time as Secretary of State for the northern department, at his office in Cleveland row, at which all the foreign ministers, &c. attended.

A certain aged lady of high rank, we are informed, is going to make an excursion into the country for the *benefit of the air*, the latitude of London being too warm for her constitution, so that it is expected her rout will be directed towards the *north*.

We are informed that the yearly revenue of the late Lord Halifax's estates is now (being free from incumberances) worth 30,000l. per ann.

June 15. Yesterday the Right Hon. Lord Suffolk kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Secretary of State for the Northern Department, in the room of the late Earl of Halifax.

We hear that the Society of the Bill of Rights, who have again begun a subscription for the payment of Mr. Wilkes's debts, will, at their next meeting, take into consideration the state of the 1500l. which was remitted to that Society, from Charles Town.——The several members of the assembly, who voted that sum out of the public money, did it, no doubt, with a good design, and for the good of the province; but have since found to their cost, that they must stand to the loss of this sum themselves, as it cannot now be taken from the public cash of the province.—And it is certainly every way consistent with the spirit and conduct of so public spirited an institution as the society of the Bill of Rights to preserve their friends from being sufferers in their private capacity, for what they did as members of the assembly, especially if it be considered, that many, who, in their zeal for a good cause, gave their vote, can very ill afford to pay their quota towards such a sum of money.

ST. JOHN'S, in ANTIGUA, July 27.

The following account of a horrid murder and piracy, committed on board the Snow Esther, Charles Finnie, master, is extracted from a memorandum taken on board said vessel.

"On Sunday eve, June 22, 1771, Charles Finnie, master of the Snow Esther, Robert Dunn, half owner, and supercargo, and Richard Bolton, surgeon, were on the quarter-deck, the people at the same time diverting themselves at play seemingly: At half past eight in the evening, Capt. Dunn, and Bolton, retired to the cabin. Immediately after they left the deck, the Doctor cried out, "Lord have mercy on us! the people have seized Capt. Finnie," and directly after we (Dunn and Bolton) saw him going astern, calling out, Capt. Dunn! Capt. Dunn! Immediately after this they called out to Capt. Dunn to come on deck, swearing, "damn him, he shall go overboard after Finnie." Capt. Dunn then begged them to save his life, as he had done no injury to any of them. George Washington then came down, with several others, broke open the arm-chest, which lay in the steerage, and loaded the arms, none of them being loaded before; Dunn and Bolton had no time to get arms themselves; the cry still continued very strong, particularly by John Cooper, who was chief mate, for Capt. Dunn to come on deck, where Thomas Jenkins stood ready with an axe to cut him down. Dunn not coming upon Deck, Thomas Terney went down, with a cocked pistol, to shoot him; but a negro wench who was on board, hung on him in such a manner, and begged on her knees that he would shoot her, and spare her master's life, that the villain relented, and went on deck again.

In this situation we passed the night; in the morning the revolters held another consultation, when it was determined to kill Capt. Dunn, but falling out among themselves, his fate was respited. They at last resolved to land Dunn and Doctor Bolton on some unfrequented island where they might perish. But the Almighty was pleased to interfere in our deliverance, in manner following.

On Wednesday July 10th, 1771, at half past eleven at night Capt. Dunn and the Doctor being asleep in the cabin, they were alarmed and greatly terrified, by a prodigious noise and scuffling on deck, yet not daring to stir in their distressed situation, nor go up to see what was the matter. They retired under the cabin deck, where they soon after heard Thomas Jenkins call on Capt. Dunn and the Doctor to come up, and take possession of the vessel again.

As they knew Jenkins to be as great a villain as any of them, though he and some others had separated on the first quarrel after the murder of Capt. Finnie, they thought he was only decoying them up to kill them, they therefore did not go up. Two of the wounded were at the same time calling on the Doctor to come up and dress their wounds, or they would bleed to death. The Doctor at last ventured up, and was followed by Capt. Dunn, on the Doctor's assuring him he was safe. On their coming on deck, they found Francisco Masso, a Spaniard, who could not speak a word of English, in possession of the deck, and with no other weapon than an axe had cut and wounded in a terrible manner George Washington, alias Fisher; who acted as Captain; Thomas Packer, who acted as mate, James Watson, who was Boatswain, and John Lamb, who acted as gunner. The three last are since dead of their wounds. Bartholomew Lane he threw overboard; John Cooper, who was shipped as chief mate, and John Burrel, seaman, made no resistance against the Spaniard, but hid themselves below.

Thus was Captain Dunn put in possession of his vessel again, in a most miraculous manner, and what most remarkably shews the immediate interposition of Providence in this discomfiture, is that the honest Spaniard received only one blow on the head with a hand-spike, which made a contusion of about four inches long notwithstanding the pirates were in possession of the arm chest, and sleeping all around it on deck. Jenkins and Terney, who were left out of irons, to assist in navigating the vessel, intended to cut us off privately, a day or two before we made the land, but were timely secured in irons. The prisoners have since given information, that Washington and Terney had ground their knives, with intention of murdering Capt. Dunn and Dr. Bolton, and that at another time the axes were brought up, and put under the boat for the same purpose; that at other times it was resolved to seize and throw them overboard, as they were making their observation. What prevented these hellish designs, is not yet come to light. William Nelson was at the helm, when Finnie was thrown overboard, and does not appear to have been concerned in that action; but was privy to every other matter concerted by them after the murder of Finnie, and deeply engaged in the conspiracy.

Their intention was to have landed Capt. Dunn and the Doctor on some desolate island about the Cape de Verds; then to have proceeded to the Brazils to sell the vessel and cargo: But on the 8th inst. being fearful of falling short of provisions, they altered their design, and bore away for the Bay of Honduras. It appears also, by the confession of Thomas Jenkins, that James Anderson, second mate, and John Barlow, carpenter, were both acquainted with the intentions of the pirates some time before their horrid scheme was put in execution, but never gave the least hint thereof to Capt. Dunn or Dr. Bolton, though it does not appear they had any hand in throwing Charles Finnie overboard.

Capt. Dunn, of the Snow Esher, returns Lieut. Col. Reynolds of the 68th regt. his most grateful thanks, for his politeness and extraordinary expedition in sending off a party of soldiers to escort on shore the band of inhuman pirates, from whose bloody machinations it has pleased the Almighty so very miraculously to deliver him, and his surgeon Mr. Bolton.

On Tuesday night last, five of the pirates were brought ashore under a strong guard, and lodg'd in the gaol: And on Wednesday morning were brought to the court-house and underwent an examination before three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace; when the evidence appearing clearly against them, they were remanded back to prison, to take their trials before a Court of Admiralty, as soon as a commission for that purpose can be obtained from his Honour the Lieutenant General.

BOSTON, August 6.

This Day the Weather being extremely hot, (91½ Degrees by Farenheit's Thermometer) 2 Men after drinking cold Water died instantly, 2 others with Difficulty were recover'd, 3 or 4 died of Heat—also several in the Country. A Barn at Chebacco and another at Andover lately were set on fire by Lightning, and consumed with a large Quantity of Hay.

14. Last Friday afternoon arrived here the Tamar Sloop of War, one of Admiral Montague's fleet. They left England the 14th of June, and parted from the Admiral off Madeira, where he intended to stop three or four days.—The fleet consisted of the Captain of 64 guns, the Lively of 24, Tamar of 18, and Swan of 14 guns, who were all bound to this port.—The Admiral is now in the bay coming in.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

From St. Christophers we learn, that on the 16th of July, the following men of war arrived there, in their way to Jamaica, viz. Princess Amelia, Admiral Rodney, Capt. Marshall, of 80 guns; Boyne, Captain Burnet, of 73; Modeste, Capt. Wheelock, of 64; and Achilles, Capt. Collins, of 60 guns, The Diana Frigate, Capt. Onslow, of 32 guns, and the Merlin Sloop, Capt. Fotherington, of 16 guns, which left England with the above ships, were not then arrived.

NEW-YORK, August 22.

Tuesday the 13th Inst. arrived Capt. Crane, from Newbern in N. Carolina, in 10 Days, with whom came Passenger Col. Fanning, of that Place: On the Passage Capt. Crane spoke with Captain Yarbrough, from this Port for Newbern, with his Excellency Governor Martin on board, and imagined from the Winds he had, he could not get in before Saturday the 10th Instant.

Capt. Smith sailed from London, in Company with Capt. Munds, and the Fox Mast Ship, for this Port.

Last Monday Evening was married at Shrewsbury, in East N. Jersey, James De Lancey, Esq; one of the Representatives of this City in the General Assembly, and Son of the Hon. James De Lancey, Esq; late Lieutenant Governor of this Province, of beloved Memory, to Miss Allen, Daughter of the Hon. William Allen, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, a beautiful young Lady, in Possession of every intellectual Virtue.

A Mandamus was received by the last Packet, appointing WILLIAM AXTELL, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council for this Province, in the Room of the Hon. JOSEPH READE, Esq; deceased; who was accordingly sworn in on Wednesday the 7th Inst.

Yesterday the noted Cunningham, lately escaped from Newport Gaol, was taken up, and committed to our Gaol, also one Thomson his Companion, and 5 or 6 others for Theft.

Besides the Addresses to his Excellency the Governor, which we have already published, Addresses, which want of Room obliges us to omit, have been presented to him, by the following Societies and Corporation, viz.

The Descendants from the Protestant Dutch Inhabitants of this Colony—signed in their Behalf by Abel Hardenbrook, and John Tibout.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Albany.

The Minister, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in the City of Albany.

And from the Rector and Inhabitants of the City of Albany, in Communion with the Church of England.

To all which Addresses his Excellency answered, with his usual Politeness and Propriety.

On the 17th Instant, his Excellency the Governor issued a Proclamation, notifying to all Persons who under Titles derived from the Government of France, while in Possession of Canada, claim Property in Lands situate on Lake Champlain, within the Limits of the Province of New-York, but have not made known to this Government, the Nature and Extent of their Claims, under such Titles as aforesaid, to any Lands upon Lake Champlain, N. of Crown-Point, and South of the 45th Degree of N. Latitude—To transmit to the Secretary's Office of the Province of New-York, within three Months from the Date hereof, authentic Exemplifications of the original Grants, together with satisfactory Evidence of the Situation of the Lands therein mentioned, and of the Validity of the Title of the Claimants thereof at the Time of the Surrender of Canada to the Crown of G. Britain.

We have Advice by the Way of Boston, that Governor Martin was safely arrived at Newbern in North-Carolina, from New-York.

The Ship Dutches of Gordon, Capt. Wynn, was off Dover the 18th of June on his Way to London.

Capt. Skimmer arrived at Boston, on his Passage in Lat. 43. Long. 37. spoke the Ship New-York, Capt. John Craigie, from New-York for London, out 39 Days.

The Snow Rose, George Ord, Master, sailed from Lisbon, for Philadelphia, before Capt. Skimmer.

[We are obliged to defer the Occasional Remarker, Also an Account of the Proceedings of the Inhabitants of Newbern, and several new Advertisements, which will be inserted in our next.]

[☞ The Dialogue between *Simplex* and *Goody Clack*, intended as an Answer to the *Impartialist*, No. 12, in our last Paper, is come to hand. And as the Author *supposes* the Printer *could have no disinterested Objection to publishing it*, he is very sorry to disappoint him by a Refusal, tho' he is restrained by no *interested Motives*, except the Observance of those general *Rules* by which he endeavours to regulate his Conduct in his Business; one of which Rules is, to avoid, if possible, pointing out particular Persons to their Disadvantage, eitheir by Name or Description. He has no Objection to the publishing any Matter of Reasoning or Argument, or Censure upon evil Practices; but the pointing out particular Persons as guilty of those Practices, or any Thing else that might fix an Odium upon them, is what he endeavours to avoid, as thinking it would be like punishing a Man for a Fault without Proof of his Guilt. If any Thing in the 12th *Impartialist*, did thus point out any particular Persons, it was what the Printer did not know, nor suppose; if he had supposed such a Thing, it would have prevented his publishing the Passage: But he supposed the Names and Descriptions, to be mere Creatures of the Author's Imagination, meant only to expose blameable Practices, but not particular Persons,—unless they by those Practices pointed out themselves, for which surely the Printer could not be blamed. But in this Dialogue, several Persons are so plainly pointed out, that none acquainted with them could fail of knowing them by the Description, tho' unjust, except in a few particulars, intended merely to discriminate the Persons. For this Reason alone, the Dialogue in its present Form cannot be admitted. But if the Author has any Thing to say in Defence, or Denial of the Practices intended to be exposed, or of an unfair Representation, he shall have no Reason to complain that he has been less favourably treated than his Antagonist, by

THE PRINTER.]

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Abraham, T. Vardill, from Surinam. Snow Hopewell, J. Smith, London. Sloop Two Sisters, J. Bell, St. Martins and St. Eustatia; Charlotte, J. Allbouy, Jamaica; Charles-Town, W. Whetton, St. Eustatia; Peggy, E. Everson, Jamaica; Neptune, J. Stewart, North-Carolina. Schooner Constant Friends, G. Brynan, Madeira.

Outward.—*Snow Hopewell, J. Smith, for London. Sloop Mary, B. Hutchings, Antigua. Schooner Susanna, T. Lyall, Madeira.*

Cleared.—*Brig Rebecca, W. Stevens, to London; Speedwell, H. Coupar, Honduras Bay. Sloop Catherine, C. Amory, Dominica; Speedwell, P. Smith, Boston; St. Andrew, W. Kerr, Lisbon; Marsden, R. Randall, Hispaniola; Sally, J. Pell, St. Croix. Schooner Fox, W. Stewart, Gibraltar; Dove, B. Crane, Rhode-Island; Ann, P. Collas, Newfoundland.*

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

New-York, August 22d, 1772.

LOST On the Evening of Monday the 29th Inst. between the Bowling-Green and the General's Country Seat, £.102:13:4½ in York and Jersey Bills, marked on the Outside of the Bundle, the above Sum and C. M. E. also on one inside, £.64:0:6, Jacob Van Voorhouse.

If whoever has found the same, will be so just as to return it, so that the Owner may have it again, they shall receive Fifty Dollars Reward, on applying to the Printer hereof.

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Have just imported in the Hopewell, Smith, from London, a Number of Articles, among which are,

LONDON T. C. faggot steel,	London pewter sorted,
Blister'd Do. Do.	Allum,
German Do.	Brimstone,
Hoop iron,	Copperas,
Flat Sweed's iron, the best in the world for waggons and sleds,	An assortment of small and large looking glasses,
	A quantity of books with leave gold very cheap.

They have also a quantity of hardware, which they will sell reasonably; and expect by the first Bristol vessel, a large and general assortment. 94 97

Now in the Press, and speedily will be published,

BY JOHN DUNLAP,

At the Newest Printing-Office in Market-Street, Philadelphia,

And will be delivered to the Subscribers agreeable to the Proposals, price bound Five Shillings, printed on a fine Paper, and an elegant Type,

ALL THE

POETICAL WRITINGS,

AND SOME OTHER PIECES,

OF THE REV. NATHANIEL EVANS, A. M.

Late Missionary in Gloucester County, New-Jersey, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount KILLMURRAY, of the Kingdom of Ireland.

N. B. As the List of the Subscribers will be committed to the Press in a few Weeks, it is hoped, that all who are desirous of encouraging this Publication, and who may not yet have subscribed, will send their Names, without loss of Time, to Mr. Hugh Gaine, Printer.

☞ The Subscribers shall have their Books printed on a fine Writing Paper. 94 97

TO BE SOLD, a second Hand Curricle with Harness complete, also a new Wiskey Chair with Harness for one Horse; inquire of STEPHEN STEEL, Coach-Maker in King's-Street, New-York. 94 97

STOLEN

ON Wednesday the 21st Instant, (August) from MARY AIREY, living at the Corner of King and Smith Streets, three Silver Table Spoons, and a Silver crooked handled Punch Ladle, the Bowl of which is in the Form of a Scallop Shell; one of the Spoons is mark'd M. W. the other two and the Ladle, with a Cock having a Sprig in his Bill, on the back of the Handles. Any Person to whom the said Goods may be offered to Sale, or who may otherwise see or hear of them, are desired to stop them, and endeavour to secure the Thief, giving her Notice, who will make a thankful and proper Acknowledgment. 94 97

WANTS Employment immediately as a Book-Keeper, (who is a single Man) any Gentleman inclinable to employ the said Person, to the above Business, may depend on having a faithful Person, who can have a good Character, if required: For further Particulars, please to apply to the Printer hereof. 94 97

JUST arrived from Philadelphia a quantity of DR. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM, by which so many cures have been performed last year in Pennsylvania and Maryland, &c. &c. as is to be seen in the Pennsylvania news papers; and is now, by appointment to be sold by MICHAEL HOFFMAN, shop-keeper, in New-York, at his house in Broad-Way, opposite the Oswego-Market, and by no-body else. Price of a bottle Four Shillings and Ten-pence, by the dozen Four Shillings and Four-pence.

The AMERICAN BALSAM,

After the Study and Labour of many Years,

Found out and prepared by DR. HILL, PHYSICIAN in LONDON: Member of the Imperial Academy of GERMANY.

And sold by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, at his place in Kingcess, near the Lower-Ferry, on Schools-Hill, Philadelphia, and no other person except those he shall appoint:

Price Three Shillings and Nine-pence a bottle; or, by the dozen, at the rate of Three Shillings and Three-pence a bottle.

London, June 5, 1770. J. HILL.

THIS is an improvement upon all former Balsams; possessing their virtues in a higher degree; and freed from their defects.

It is a rich, comforting, nourishing, and healing Medicine. It strengthens the stomach; opens all obstructions whatsoever; and is certain (even beyond a thought) in the cure of the *rheumatism, gravel, cholic, jaundice*, and all kinds of *weaknesses*. It is also an excellent medicine in the *hypochondriacal disease*; it gives great relief in *head-achs*; and in *coughs* and *consumptions* it has no superior; even the *hooping-cough* in children will be conquered by this medicine.

It is also the best and readiest cure in the world for *catarrhs, sore throats* and *asthmas*; it cures *hectics*, and *wasting* of the *flesh*; and is excellent for all persons who have *lax fibres*. It strengthens the brain; assists the memory; and is good against *barrenness*. It is at all times a sovereign cure for lowness of spirits. The mind itself is naturally cheerful, easy and happy; free it from bodily disorders, and it will always feel and enjoy itself. This will be done in all cases by this cordial medicine; as it recruits and restores that mild and friendly balsam to the blood, upon which alone true health depends. The injuries of that most essential part of the vital fluid generally take their first rise from colds; which this medicine remedies, if taken on the occasion; every one therefore should have it at hand, for 'tis much better to prevent diseases than to cure them.

The dose is forty, fifty, or sixty drops, in a tea-cup of water; at night, going to bed, and at twelve at noon. They need not fear relief from this, who have tried other things without success.

This Balsam is prepared from some new American plants, sent to England by that ingenious gentleman Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, of Pennsylvania, Botanist to their Majesties the King and Queen of Great-Britain; and by great numbers of cures has been proved to be so noble a medicine for its purpose, as probably was never heretofore prepared since the creation of the world: By its proper use, as directed in these bills, it will infallibly cure the above-mentioned diseases, which the American inhabitants are in particular often afflicted with, from the too frequent and sudden change of the weather from hot to cold. As this medicine is prepared from the American plants, no wonder it must have the best effect in that country; as it is most natural to the constitution of the people.

In the year 1763, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, jun. brought over to England the best collection of American plants ever received there, with their names and places, in a manner that shewed him born with a genius for botany. The King and Queen directed Dr. Hill to improve that genius, by right instructions, and honoured him with a pension. Amongst the plants brought by this gentleman, were those of which this inestimable Balsam is prepared, which Dr. Hill now raises in his own garden. The secret of the preparation he has entrusted to no person in the world; but, in gratitude to the young gentleman, has appointed his father Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, senior, of Kingcess, near Philadelphia, the only capital vender of them in all America, appointing whom he pleases under him. 94 97

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, living at Elizabeth-Town Point, in the County of Essex, in New-Jersey, on Friday Evening the 16th Instant, two Servant Men, one named CORNELIUS HURRY, born in or near Bristol in old England, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, walks a little stooping, much addicted to drinking and swearing, of a light brown complexion, light brown Hair, lately cut short on the Top of his Head; carried with him a brown short Cloth Coat with large yellow Metal Buttons, a black Caliminco Jacket, one light brown worsted Shag do. with brown Cloth Back, one light coloured Frize do. with Sleeves, one old red Duffil Great Coat, one old Pair of Buckskin Breeches, one do. of Nankeen, two white Linen Shirts and one Check do. old Shoes with Pinchbeck Buckles, and had on Tow Trowsers and Frock, made of coarse Bale Cloth, and a small Beaver Hat.——The other named GEORGE ARIS or ARISON, about 27 or 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, born in old England, a very red Complexion, sandy Hair, a down Look and round shouldered, walks very dull and heavy: Had on and took with him two Frocks, two Pair of Trowsers, two Check Shirts, a Wool Hat, a Pair of Shoes, and Brass Buckles;—they likewise stole and took away, a small Skiff newly trimmed and painted, her Wale yellow, with white Spots under her Wale, under the same a narrow Streak of Spanish Brown, her Stern yellow, white Spots and two Bulls Eyes forward, her Inside payed with Turpentine, Seats and Benches of Spanish Brown; two Oars, one a small Skiff Oar, the the other a large Scow do. Hurry had so many Clothes that it is probable George may wear some of them, and they will likely change their Names; 'tis thought they are gone towards Pennsylvania, or New-England. Whoever takes up the above Servants, and secures them in any Gaol, so that their Master may have them again, shall have the above Reward of Twenty Dollars, or Ten Dollars for either of them, and Twenty Shillings for the Skiff and Oars, and all reasonable Charges, paid by

94 97 BROUGHTON REYNOLDS.

N. B. They likewise stole and took with them two Bridles.

POET'S CORNER.

WOULD you, ye Fair, a lasting conquest gain,
Let graceful Ease, and decent Neatness reign;
Contemn the Arts, th' Extravagance of Dress,
The Prudent ne'er are guilty of Excess.
What tho' *Melinda* by her Airs could fix
A Man of Fashion, in his Coach and Six?
And gay *Bellaria* with successful Art,
Has triumph'd o'er the proud *Lortuzo*'s Heart?
They never knew the Sweets of true Content,
In Cards and Visits all their Lives are spent:
Irksome and tedious pass their Hours away,
They are but in Appearance always gay.
But ye, who wish the real Joys to prove,
That flow from constant, and from artless Love,
Know, Ignorance only runs into Excess,
For Ease and Neatness are the Height of Dress.
In elegant Simplicity alone,
True Taste in Dress, and prudent Thought are shown.
Does any Fair a Man of Merit bind,
Her *Form* is *artless*, and *adorn'd* her *Mind*.

For QUEBEC,
THE BRIG
St. LAWRENCE,
SIMON REEVE, MASTER;

HAS one Half of the Cargo ready and will sail by the first of September: For Freight, or Passage, apply to SAMUEL BAYARD, Jun. WILLIAM PAGAN, or said Master.

New-York, 14th Aug. 1771. 99 96

New-York, August 5, 1771.

BY Order of the Justices and Vestrymen of this City, Notice is hereby given; to all Persons who are desirous of furnishing the Poor House in this City, with Beef, Tallow, Veal, Mutton and Lamb, by the Pound for one Year, to make an Estimate of what they can furnish the above Articles for, and deliver in the same at the Poor House, on the first Monday in September next, for Examination.

By Order of the Justices and Vestry.

92 95 AUG. V. CORTLANDT. Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the estate of the late Peter Remsen, deceased, by bond note or book debt, to pay the same immediately; and all persons having demands on said estate, are requested to send in their accounts to

JANETJE REMSEN, Executrix.
SIMON REMSEN,
JACOB REMSEN, } Executors.
HENRY REMSEN,

N. B. Has for sale a parcel of extraordinary cocoa, and cotton, and a very neat sulky, almost new; also, a few dry goods, very cheap, and a parcel of ginseng. 92 94

ELISHA GALLAUDET,
ENGRAVER,

IS removed from the house where he lately lived in Smith-street, to the house wherein Mr. Moran lived, in the Broad-Way near the Bowling-Green, where he carries on his business as usual.

N. B. The house in Smith-street, (which is very suitable for a shopkeeper or Confectioner) will be let till the first of May next. 91 94

WANTED

TO wait on a Gentleman, &c. a likely brisk, handy, well behaved negro boy, about 14 years of age, who can be well recommended, and if desired may be had 3 or 4 weeks upon trial. Whoever has such a boy to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to the Printer, opposite to Mr. Loudon's, on Hunter's-Quay. 21 94

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of ANN SPELLIN, an insolvent debtor, to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, in order to receive their dividends.

91 94 NICHOLAS C. BOGART.

WHEREAS Col. John Schuyler, by his late petition to the legislature of the province of New-Jersey, prayed that a law might be passed, to compel the owners of the causeways, on those parts of the Road leading from Newark to the Road leading from Bergen-Point to Poulas-Hook, (*to wit*;) the owners of the causeway lying to the west of and adjoining to Passaick-River, and the owners of that part of the causeway lying to the west of Hackinsack-River, and between that river and the causeway of the said petitioner, to reimburse the said petitioner part of the expence he has been put to, in making and repairing part of the said road, to the east of, and adjoining said Passaick-River. And Whereas the General Assembly of the said province, by their order, made at their late sessions at Burlington, in April last, ordered, "That the said petitioner "have leave to bring in a bill at the next session, upon "giving the usual notice, and no reasonable objection then "appearing against it."—These are therefore to give notice, to all persons concerned, that a bill will be brought in the next session of the said General Assembly, agreeable to the said petition, and leave given by said order.

Dated July 25th, 1771. 90 95

A PREMONITION to beware of a certain villain, that detained £. 5:13, of my money, that I left in his hands while we went to see his land at Canistgeyony, and at my return to his house refused to return my money: I have thought proper to acquaint the public of his villany, lest some other person should be bit by him as I have been.—He resides between the Arctick and Antarctick circles, near upon a par with the North-side of Lake-Erie, between those meridians that comprehend some of the English property in North-America, &c. 91 94 A. B.

WILLIAM WIKOFF,

Has just removed from Cruger's Wharf, to Queen-Street, between Burling's-slip and the Fly-Market, the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Bowne and Rickman, where he has opened a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, imported in the last vessels from London, &c. &c. which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit——Among which are,

IRISH Linens of all prices, Irish sheetings, Russia sheeting, Ravens duck and drillings, dowlas, tandem, silesias, pistol lawns, garlix, Dutch and British oznaburgs, buckrams, check and linen handkerchiefs, cambrick and lawns, callicoes and cottons, brown Hessian, felt hats of all prices, writing paper, 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d 12d. and 20d. nails, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Taylors window glass No. 10 and 11, 3½lb. 4lb and 4½lb pins; needles, from No. 1 to 10; 10 and 11, nail, 7-8, yard wide and yard and 3-8 cotton and linen checks; strip'd Holland, blue, black, red and cloth coloured thread; 6-4, 6 4 ½ and 7-4, bed bunts; powder, shot, a general assortment of pewter dishes, basons, mugs, porrengers, table and tea spoons, and many other articles too tedious to mention.——He also has for sale as usual, Madeira, Wine, West-India Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Raisins of the Sun, Geneva, &c. &c. &c.

GEORGE WEBSTER,

Next Door to Alderman Lott's, in Leary's-Street, has for Sale the following Articles;

FINE hyson, congo, Soushong, breakfast, Green and bohea teas
Common, middling and double refined loaf sugar
Lump, powder and muscovado sugar
White and brown sugar candy
Sugar barley, almonds
Plumbs, comfits and nonpareils
Candied orange, Cayenne and black pepper, ground ditto
Whole and ground rice
Common and pearl barley
Oatmeal, sago and salop
Ground and unground coffee
Chocolate, starch
Powder and fig blue
French and Carolina indigo
Cask and jar raisins
Currants, figs, plumbs and prunes
Soft and hard shell almonds, Jordan do.
Madeira, chest, pea, kiskatama and hazle nuts
Lemons, limes, and citron
Preserved sweetmeats
Tamarinds, honey, and Ginger sweetmeats
Cinnamon, mace, cloves, and Nutmegs
Allspice ginger & ground do.
Carraway, annis, and coriander seed
Saffron and rosemary
Mustard per lb or bottle
Olives, capers and anchovies

Sorted Pickles,

Cucumbers, beans, peppers
Mushrooms, buttons
Walnuts, peaches, mangoes
Nasturtium and onions
Ketchup and India soy
Florence oil in bottles and bottles
Spermaceti & tallow candles
Bayberry and bees-wax
Castile, Philadelphia and New-York hard soap
Wash hand balls, hair powder, and blacking ball
Orange flower, lavender
Rose, annis, cinnamon and Hungary water
Stoughton's bitters
Basket, bay and glauber salt
Salt petre
Isinglass
Cheshire, Gloucestershire and Block-Island cheese
Butter
White and red onions
Ware's best snuff in bladders
Weston's snuff in bottles
Irish black-guard snuff and rappee
Kite's-foot smoak tobacco
Spanish segars
Hog, pigtail and cut tobacco
Long and short pipes
Shop and writing paper
Ink powder, quills
Sealing wax
Playing cards, & message do.
Velvet and common corks
Brushes of all sorts
China bowls, plates and dishes

Liquors, viz.

Madeira, Malaga, Mountain, Fronteinac, Lisbon, Teneriff, Fyal, Port, Tent, and Rhenish Wines
Arrack, spirits of wine
Lime juice, shrub, cider
Claret, common and white wine vinegar
Bristol beer and Taunton ale
Kenton's porter, Holland Geneva, Coniac brandy
Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-York rum
Metheglin, French liquors

He likewise begs leave to inform the gentlemen his friends and others, that he intends to teach the German flute and hautboy, as usual.

N. B. He gives to country customers the highest price for butter, cheese, and bees-wax. 91 94

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office, opposite to Mr. Loudon's on Hunters-Quay,

SOME Copies of a Pamphlet entitled, *An Account of King's College Chapel, in* the University of *Cambridge*, an Edifice which for the Grandeur of its Dimensions, curious Architecture, excellent Workmanship, and Profusion of Ornaments, is esteemed one of the most magnificent Gothic Structures in the whole World.

This Account consists, among many other Articles, of a Description of the numerous Curiosities and Ornaments in Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, &c. with whatever is worthy Notice within the Chapel,—the wonderful Structure of the Stone Roof, which appears to have been the Workmanship of Free-Masons, with some mention of their original Secret and Society. Also a full Explanation of all the admirable Paintings on the Windows, shewing the Correspondence, between the Historical Paintings drawn from the old Testament and those from the new. Also an Account of its Foundation, together with that of the College, its Endowments, Offices, Schools, Number of Masters and Scholars, Times and Order of Divine Service, Monuments, Epitaphs, and Inscriptions, with many other curious Particulars—* By *Henry Malden*, Chapel Clerk.——

But what more particularly recommends this Work to the humane and Charitable is, that it is sold for the Relief of a numerous and distressed Family, dependant upon the Author, whose Wife labours under a disordered Mind. These Considerations have hitherto given so considerable a Sale to the Book, that it has in a great Measure supplied his Necessities, and afforded that Relief of which he and his Family stand in so much Need.

* *In an Apartment of this Chapel are fixed, nine Colours taken by Sir William Draper, (late Fellow of King's College) from Manilla, in the Year 1762, when being Commander of the British Troops, he attacked and conquered the City and Island. At his Return, by his Majesty's Permission, he presented the College, to which he was indebted for his Education, with these Trophies of his Victory.* 92 95

Philadelphia, July 25, 1771.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living in Strawberry-Alley, an Apprentice Lad, named NAZARETH FREELAND, 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high; he is a well set Fellow, has clumsey Legs, and walks lame, occasioned by his Thigh being broke when young, has dark bushy Hair, which he generally wears tied, is of a swarthy Complexion, was born in Muskmelon Hundred, Kent County, by trade a taylor: Had on, and took with him, a good beaver hat, a brown cloth coat with yellow Metal Buttons; one Nankeen, and one crimson Cloth Waistcoat; Fustian Breeches, with yellow Metal Buttons, Thread Stockings, good Shoes, with plain Pinchbeck Buckles in them; he has also one white and two Check Shirts. Whoever takes up and secures said Lad, so that his Master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me STEPHEN PHIPPS.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby forewarned not to harbour or carry him off at their Peril. 91 04

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

DESERTED from Capt. Gordon's Company of the XXVIth Regt. quartered in the city of New-York, WILLIAM ORAM, Serjeant, a stout able-bodied man, about 5 feet 11 inches high, aged 36 years, born in the north of Ireland, by trade a shoemaker, has light colour'd hair, inclinable to red, blue eyes, and a round full face: Had on when he deserted, his regimental coat, white linen waistcoat and breeches, white thread stockings, and a silver lac'd hat.—As the above deserter has been guilty of a breach of trust, and many frauds, it is hoped no person will conceal him, or afford him any assistance in making his escape; and whoever apprehends and secures him so that he may be brought to the regiment, shall (over and above his Majesty's allowance for apprehending deserters) receive FIVE POUNDS reward, from

A. GORDON,
92 95 Capt. 26th Regiment.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, from on board his Sloop Speedwell, lying at Beekman's-Slip, last Sunday Evening the 4th Inst. an Apprentice Boy named JONATHAN FRIEND CHILD, 17 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, lusty, strong built, round shoulder'd, and short light brown Hair: Had on when he went away, a striped worsted Jacket, Check Shirt, Nankeen Breeches, light worsted rib'd Stockings, a Pair of thin Pumps, a new red and white Silk Handkerchief, a Dutch Cap, Pinchbeck Shoe and Silver Knee Buckles,—he also took with him, a Pair of oznaburg Trowsers, and a Pair of coarse blue kersey Breeches. Whoever takes up said Apprentice and delivers him either to Mr. Anthony Griffiths of this City, Mr. Henry Smith, of Boston, or to the Subscriber, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by PASCHAL N. SMITH.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others are forewarn'd from harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Apprentice, if they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

New-York, Aug. 8, 1771. 92 95

August 7, 1771.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away last Night from the Subscriber, living on Long-Island, at the Wallabaugh, a Negro Man named NEWPORT, about four or five and twenty Years old, about five Feet and a half high, a well set Fellow, Guinea born, but speaks good English, and is a great talker, he formerly belonged to one Joseph Robertson, living on the East End of Long-Island; he is branded on the Breast with three Letters: Had on when he went away, a light colour'd Cloth Jacket, Tow Cloth Shirt and Trowsers, almost new. Whoever takes up the said negro, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by me ARIS REMSEN.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby forewarned not to harbour or carry him off at their Peril. 92 95

TO BE SOLD,

THE House where the Subscriber lately liv'd, and where the Printing Office is now kept on Hunter's-Quay. There are in the House 7 good Rooms with Fire Places, besides the Kitchen with two Fire Places; also a good Cellar and a Garret; the whole very convenient for a Merchant, Shopkeeper or private Family. For further Particulars, apply at the House opposite the Premises, to SAMUEL LOUDON.

Ready MONEY *given for* Pot *and* Pearl *Ashes, by*

HENRY WHITE,

WHO has for Sale, SAIL CLOTH, Pepper in the Bale, and sundry other GOODS, imported in the last ships from London. 79.

IRISH LINEN.

A Large assortment of Irish Linen, yard wide and 7-8, to be sold on very reasonable terms, by,

THOMAS LYNCH,

in Broad-Street, near the Exchange, who has for sale the following Articles.

English Sail Cloth of the first quality,
Choice Claret,
London particular Madeira wine,
London and New-York cargo wine. 75—

THE Widow CORNELIA BLAAU, takes this Method to acquaint her Friends and Customers in general, that she is lately removed from the House of Mr. Richard Waldron, to the House wherein Mr. Holt, Printer, lately lived, on the opposite side; where she continues to keep private Lodgings, and sells Madeira and Teneriff Wines—Jamaica Spirits—West-India Rum—Old Metheglin—Cordials—Sugar—Teas—Coffee, and sundry other Articles, as usual. 89 91

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office on HUNTER'S-QUAY, *Rotton-Row*, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.